

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

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EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN

The first Georgia peaches have arrived. Get out your jam and ginger bottle.

Henry Irving says he will retire in 1906, but Joe Jefferson is making no rash promises.

As a preliminary to going broke the gentleman who has sporting blood buys an automobile.

College athletics are deadly. This is proved by the fact that most men who play croquet are old.

Nobody, so far, has endorsed Uncle Russell Sage's ideas about vacations. But Satan is still to be heard from.

"To be successful, a man must have blue eyes," says Arthur Brisbane. Successful women all have gray eyes.

Boston physicians are using the piano as an instrument to cure nerve diseases. This must be "a painful operation."

The standard of the graduation essays so far this season is quite as high as usual. P. S.—This isn't saying much.

One thing is certain, and that is that Russell Sage did not get the idea that there should be no vacations from his parson.

Whenever you see a poem headed "June" get ready to see moon, soon, noon, boom, croon, tune, and sometimes loon and spoon.

The census bureau people say that we shall have a population of 89,000,000 in 1910, and they aren't depending entirely on immigration.

Brazil has started in to build a big navy, and in five or ten years from now may be able to have outside trouble as well as the home brand.

Howard Gould, who is having a house built with 200 rooms, must think there will come times when he will want to get away from himself.

Isn't it about time that the matrimonial shows of the ultra-rich were presented in the cheap vaudeville houses instead of in the churches?

Mr. Rockefeller does not want to own the earth. All he asks is possession of the oils and ores and other things of value that may be inside of it.

Premier Ross of Ontario calls Dr. Harper "Midas of the golden touch." As to the accuracy of the allusion to the "golden touch" see John D. Rockefeller.

A Chicago barkeeper has been fined \$10 for impersonating a newspaper reporter. The question naturally arises, where did the barkeeper ever see a reporter?

The leap of an archangel from heaven to earth is nothing compared to the mighty spring of a small woman jumping at conclusions.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Chicago woman seeks a divorce because her husband has not smiled in ten years. Popular judgment should be suspended until the husband tells why he has not smiled.

Three men of the name of Mudd are running for Congress in one Maryland district. If they get along without slinging any it ought to be made a matter of record.

A book entitled "How to Get Rich" is being advertised for sale at the price of \$1. A good tip to one wishing to get rich would be to save his dollar and not buy the book.

Trout and salmon are said to be biting voraciously down in Maine. Probably the black flies and mosquitoes are, too, but we don't see any references to them in our Maine exchanges.

Was there ever a distinguished humorist who wasn't devoted to a loving and sympathetic wife to whom he owed much of his inspiration and happiness? Mark Twain's case was largely typical.

Hetty Green has taken the trouble to deny another report that she has given away a lot of her money. Hetty must believe there is somebody somewhere who thinks she would really do such a thing.

A prisoner in the McDonough county jail tarried to write a farewell letter to the jailer and was nabbed just as he was crawling out through an opening in his cell door. Politeness doesn't always pay.

The American Press Humorists in convention at St. Louis, arranged to raise \$1,000 among themselves to add to the fund for the erection of a monument to Bill Nye. Why didn't they make it \$10,000 while they were about it?

Andrew Carnegie has, in the estimation of Prof. Goldwin Smith, taken the wrong way to die poor. There is but one Carnegie seeking to die poor. What has the professor to offer in the way of suggestion to the millions who want to die rich?

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN



[Mr. Wragg invites contributions of any new ideas that readers of this department may wish to present, and would be pleased to answer correspondents desiring information on subjects discussed. Address M. J. Wragg, Waukegan, Iowa.]

SOW RUTABAGAS THIS MONTH.

Those who have never used root crops for swine will find the rutabagas (belonging to the turnip family) an excellent thing to grow. It is a good crop to follow any early crop that may be taken off the land in July, and if the soil is well prepared and the growing plants given good cultivation, the result will be satisfactory. Seed should be drilled in, making the rows about three feet apart. In feeding have some variety, feeding them raw awhile, then mixed with bran after cooking, or alone after cooking. It is claimed that fed with meal and with clover hay as a roughage one has nearly a balanced ration, which is particularly good for brood sows. Turnips of other varieties may be sown during this month, and will be found desirable for milk cows. There is more or less objection on the part of dairymen against the use of turnips for cows, but if they are fed immediately after milking and in connection with dry fodder or hay, there will be no odor to the milk. They are too valuable a food for fall and winter use to be slightly cast aside for some fancied objection. Grow the turnips and feed in small quantities in the manner suggested, increasing the quantity gradually, but stopping as soon as any odor in the milk is detected.

Mr. J. L. McGrew of Redfield, Iowa, writes under date of May 20th: "Dear Sir—Please let me know when is the best time to trim one-year-old apple trees."

We are not certain whether Mr. McGrew is alluding to the manner of growing trees in the nursery row or handling them after they are planted out in the orchard. A one-year-old tree ordinarily is a small affair; not over two or three feet high, and generally is nothing more than a switch. We have always advocated that this was the very best size tree to plant out in an orchard, where they can be handled. It is the size of tree that our eastern and foreign tree growers allude to as the "maiden tree," meaning a one-year-old tree. If one-year trees are planted out in an orchard every bud from the ground to the very top will develop during the summer, and each one of these will either make a spur or a little limb. And as these leaves act as feeders to the tree it is just as essential that a part of them remain on the sides of the tree both to protect it from the sun and to take in nourishment to develop the tree. During the month of June or the first of July following the planting of one-year-old trees, when it is practically making its second year's growth, it is best to remove all the limbs with a sharp knife for at least two and one-half feet from the ground. By this time in the summer the tree has made enough growth so as to give body and sturdiness to stem, and it will also be at the season when there is the most food material in the cells and sap of the tree, so that it will heal up and overcome the shock of pruning very much sooner than it would if trimmed either later or earlier in the season.

We are glad to see that there is an inclination on the part of tree planters to plant small trees, because we have always contended that small trees, when given good attention and care, will give better results and less loss than to plant larger trees.

Do not neglect to read the papers because you are busy, but keep in touch with the world as much as possible. It will make your burdens seem lighter, and add greatly to the zest of life. In this day of telephones and cheap literature there is no reason why the farmer and his family should not be posted and up with the times.

A moderate outlay in making the premises attractive brings profitable returns by enhancing the value of the property, and in that way, without taking into consideration the refining influence upon the occupants, will prove a profitable investment. Neatness and a homelike appearance, without too much display, will produce, in a majority of cases, a more pleasing effect than a larger and less tasteful display. A well-seeded lawn, with roses, shrubs, evergreens and shade trees, at a comparatively small cost, and these with a few well-made flower beds, can be made to materially add to the appearance of the yard, and not require a great amount of work to keep in good shape.

The question has been raised in an exchange as to the age at which stallions are the most useful. The answer to this question should be the same as applies to all kinds of live stock. Under maturity and past meridian of usefulness, males cannot be so valuable as between the time of full development and the time when physical powers begin to fail.

APPLIANCES FOR SPRING.

The poultryman should have a complete outfit of his own, especially for the poultry department. The root-cutter, which shaves or cuts beets, carrots, cabbage or any kind of vegetables, will prepare food of this character in such a manner as will permit the fowls to easily pick the food to pieces. The sprayer is indispensable, and a wheel-hoe is excellent for cleaning the yards by loosening the top soil, or a hand plow or hand cultivator may be used. A bone-cutter, feed-cutter (one that cuts fine), and a small grinding mill should be among the list of articles. The bone-cutter cuts (not grinds) green bone, and the bone-mill grinds hard bones and oyster shells, as well as wheat or corn. The work of destroying lice and disinfecting the poultry house can be done in a few minutes with a sprayer, when such work would require an hour or so if performed without its aid. On light soils a hand plow will take the place of a spade in turning up the top soil, and the work can be done in a short time, as well as in a satisfactory manner. Of course, where the flock has the run of a farm such work may not be required, but when the fowls are confined in yards, they demand care and labor, which is costly in proportion to the appliances that are used for the purpose in view.

For years we have warned farmers against the "creamery shark." This animal goes about in man's clothing, urging the farmers of a neighborhood to combine and build a creamery or canning factory. He gets many of them to subscribe to stock. The building is put up at a cost from 10 to 40 per cent more than a reliable firm would charge, and usually stands like a white elephant—too large for the needs of the community, or unable to obtain milk. In spite of all warnings these sharks still find victims. Now they are up to a new game—"Sanitary Milk." They go about telling of the great prices paid for certified milk, and offer to put up a plant with all the appliances for handling it. To hear them talk, the same milk which now brings two cents a quart will bring five or six cents when run through their machinery. There is a great chance for frauds to reap a harvest at this game, for they do not tell half the story. There is a fair market for "certified milk," but farmers must understand that it will require money, brains, great skill and patience to obtain the certificate.

GRIND THE FEED.

While there is considerable difference of opinion as to the advisability of grinding grain for some farm animals, it is generally conceded that it pays to grind for the dairy herd. A cow giving a large flow of milk needs all her energy to secrete her milk and to digest the large amount of feed which must be used for that purpose. It is for this reason important to make the process of digestion as easy and rapid as possible. A good grinder, with suitable power to run it, should be part of the equipment of every well conducted dairy farm.

It is becoming so important now to find out what is the most profitable method of farming, fruit growing or trucking, that each locality should take means to have at least a few acres set apart for experiment or demonstration purposes. In New Brunswick a number of small experiment orchards are to receive expert governmental supervision in order to determine the practical value of the latest methods of orchard culture. The greater the number of local experimental demonstration plants that can be judiciously located in each state and territory, the better. Actual tests far outweigh in real value untested theories, however plausible they may seem to be.

The popular horse for the army seems to be one of the pony order; the progeny of a thoroughbred sire and a dam of the pony type. Such dams are found in the Indian horses of the West, the French Canadian types of Canada and certain pony tribes grown in Australia. These horses are not so large in size as others, but they seem to have an endurance about them that is not possessed by others which may have greater size.

In growing horses the aim with not a few is to give them very little grain. The object is to keep down expenses in production. While it would be possible to overdo in the matter of feeding grain to colts, the mistake in nearly all instances is found on the other side—they do not get enough of grain to make them grow sufficiently, consequently they do not attain that size which they would otherwise have, nor do they attain full size so quickly. When grain can be grown upon the farm and fed in moderation to a good class of young colts, there can be no question but that it will ordinarily be found a paying investment.

THE POTATO CROP.

One hundred millions of dollars is an immense sum of money, and yet it is no more than the market value of the potato crop of this country in a good year. In eleven years we grew a thousand million dollars' worth. The average returns to the acre are far greater than those of most staple crops. The profitability of potatoes has called much attention to the crop, and there have been years of great over-production, temporarily destroying profit, but growers who have a soil adapted to potatoes, and who have a good local market, have fair assurance of good returns for their labor and skill. I am sure that there are but very few field crops that possess greater possibilities.

In potato growing, the market is the first consideration. Where it is good the soil must indeed be bad if it can not be so fitted that the local supply of this crop, at least for early summer and fall, may not be produced at a profit. Where this is not done, the fault often lies with the farmer. Having never made potatoes a specialty, he does not understand their exacting needs.

It is coming to be more and more apparent that if live stock is to be kept on our farms with as much diversity as could be desired, the cows must be milked. An abundant supply of skim milk is a splendid thing, not only for calves intended for the dairy, but also for calves intended for making beef. It is also excellent for swine. The keeping of cows necessitates the growing of diversified crops, hence the bearing which keeping milking cows has on the prosperity of the country cannot but be in the right direction.

A writer in one of the daily papers argues that a merchant is justified in selling adulterated goods in order to compete with others. His reasoning is that if the other merchant sells such goods at a lower price than you can buy pure goods you must compete with him on his own grounds. There is no doubt that many merchants take just this view because they are afraid that the public does not care enough about a pure article to pay more for it. Therefore they continue to sell stuff which they know is adulterated, usually with harmless substances. We regret to say that there is not much morality in the retail trade, and the chief reason for it is the demand for "cheap" goods. There is a small class of customers that calls for pure food and stands ready to pay its full value, but this class is small. Here is a chance for public education which will mean millions to farmers.

The best time to do a good portion of the cultivating of the corn crop is before you plant the corn. It is better to delay planting for a few days, and spend the time putting the soil in the proper condition than it is to plant in a poorly prepared seed bed. Proper cultivation of the ground before planting would increase the yield of one-half of the corn planted at least one-third. Try it and see.

Butter is a condensed product. In dairying large quantities of coarse fodders and grain are put into mercantile condition, which can be readily transported. For \$1, 100 pounds of butter can be laid down in Chicago for instance, and is worth at that point \$18. Six and two thirds per cent of its value has been expended in transporting it. To ship 100 pounds of wheat to Chicago costs at least twenty-five cents, and on its arrival it may sell for \$1.10. Twenty-three per cent of its value has been expended in transporting it. Besides a ton of wheat removes \$7 worth of plant food from the soil and is worth \$18. A ton of butter removed only forty-eight cents' worth of plant food from the soil and is worth from \$300 to \$500. Returning the screenings, bran and shorts to the lands by manufacturing them into butter is one of the best means of retaining the fertility of the soil.

A man in Michigan is said to be doing a flourishing business selling a powder which is to be placed in a hole bored in a fruit tree, for the purpose of preventing fungous diseases. He charges 50 cents per tree. It happens to come your way you had better bore a hole in the seat of his pants with your family dog, and save your 50 cents.

Do not do business with a man who knows more about your business, or thinks he does, than you do yourself, or a man who is always telling you about what big things he has done, how many tons, thousands, carloads, and what not he has sold in a short time. You have a right to conclude that a man who does a great deal of bragging about the volume of his business is telling some things which are not true. If he will lie about one thing you may reasonably conclude he will also lie about another, and you will find it to your advantage in the end to trade elsewhere.

IS A BREAK OF NATURE.

Man in England a Peculiar Case of Arrested Development.

There is a young man in England who at the age of 24 is developing at the rate of only one-sixth of that of the average human being. At present he is learning his alphabet and can count up to ten only. During the last nineteen years he has eaten but three meals a week, has slept twenty-four hours and played twenty-four hours, without the slightest variation. In spite of his twenty-four years he looks no older than a boy of four or five and is only thirty-six inches in height. For the same period his development physically and mentally has been at only one-sixth the ordinary rate, while absolutely regular and perfect in every other way. At his birth this child weighed ten pounds and in no way differed from any other child. He grew and thrived in the usual way until he attained the age of five. Then his progress was suddenly and mysteriously arrested, and since then six years have been the same to him as one year to the normal person. He has attracted the attention of many medical and scientific men, more than one of whom has expressed the conviction that this remarkable man will live to be no less than three centuries old.—New York Herald.

New Ornament for Women.

To remove the sorrow which many women feel at being unable to wear more than one pendant on their neck at a time, a new ornament has just been introduced in Paris in the shape of a jewel for the back of the hand. It is set with precious stones of all kinds, and is kept in place by means of tiny chains connected with a gold bracelet on one side and with two small gold rings worn on the first and little fingers on the other. The jewel has proved immensely popular in Paris, and some specimens sent to London have found a very ready sale.

For Baby's Safety.



This ingenious arrangement is found in many English country cottages, says the London Mail. The ring is movable and the little one is quite free to romp without danger of getting near the open fire.

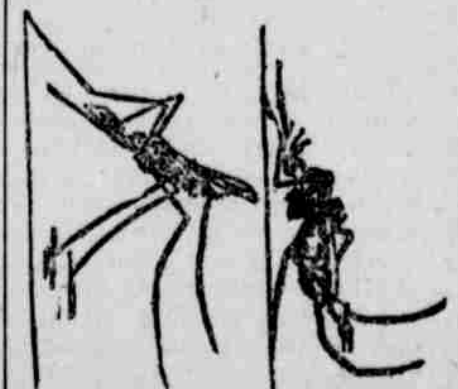
Soldiers' Warm Meals.

Tinned meats for the Russian troops are prepared by a process which enables the contents of each tin to be served hot without a fire. This boon is secured by having the ordinary tins filled with food "jacketed" in patent tins. The patent tin contains water, together with a chemical mixture, by means of which the water can be raised to boiling point in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. All that is necessary to do when it is desired to heat the food is to puncture the top of the patent tin, the chemical mixture being thereby forced into the water, which soon begins to boil.

Dog Had Charmed Life.

A peculiar incident was witnessed on the Admiralty pier, Dover, England, the other day. A dog belonging to a local tradesman ran barking at the engine of the boat express. He was caught twice by the engine, and the second time the whole train passed over him as he lay between the rails. But to the owner's surprise, however, he proved to be only stunned, and in a short time recovered his usual friskiness.

Mosquito Lore.



The malaria bearing mosquito attaches itself to a wall with this stand off air.

The harmless variety of mosquito clings close to the wall.

Champion Egg Eater.

By consuming thirty eggs, six of them boiled hard, E. O. Olyer of Canaan, N. H., established a reputation for eating that will undoubtedly remain unshared for some time to come. Olyer's "stunt" was performed in acceptance of a wager made him by a party of friends, and at its close he announced his willingness to fulfill another similar contract, but his offer was declined.

ALERT AND POLITE

Burdensome Responsibility.

The new office boy stood beside his employer's desk, waiting for orders. The employer, who was new to the office boys, turned with a smile of kindly discipline. "My lad, remember that a first-rate office boy should be diligent, modest, unobtrusive, accurate and attentive." The boy looked scornful. "Say, mister, have I got to do all dat for \$2 a week?"—Youth's Companion.

A Pleasant Doctrine.



Fargone—What is reciprocity? Why, suppose I kissed you and you kissed me in return; why, that would be reciprocity.

Miss Willin—Why, that isn't bad at all, and I always thought it was something dreadful.

Explanation.

Bangs—Funny about you. You laughed as though you would split at that joke in the second act; but when I told it to you a week or so ago it didn't seem to strike you as a bit comical.

Blags—I paid money to hear the joke at the theater; when you told it it was not sought by me. People pay money for advice from the doctor, but they have no use for gratuitous advice.

The Better Man.

"The last time I passed through here," said the drummer, "your editor and the Rev. Bill Gunning were having quite a religious discussion. I guess the editor, after all, was just as good a man as the minister."

"Yes wrong (har, stranger)," replied Alkali Ike.

"How do you know?"

"I jest come from the editor's funeral."

New Kind of Mother-in-Law.

"You're one of the few men I have met who don't object to his mother-in-law paying a long visit."

"Me object to my mother-in-law! should say not!"

"You get along well, then."

"You bet we do. And you ought to see her boss my wife around."

Her Proof.

"Do you know anything about hypnotism?" asked the girl in the pink waist.

"Well," replied the fluffy-haired maid, as she held up her left hand to display a sparkling solitaire to better advantage, "you can judge for your self."

Fatal Oversight.

"Patriotic songs? Huh!" snorted the publisher, handing back the manuscript.

"Why, isn't it a patriotic song?" demanded the author.

"My dear sir, you don't rhyme 'soldier boy' and 'mother's joy' in it anywhere."

Hint.



The Lady—"Mercy on us! Why are you sitting there making that queer noise?"

The Bum—"Aw, I'm a-imitatin' er robin, lady, thinkin' dat mebbe youse'd come to de window and throw me a few crumbs, missus!"

Like the Real Thing.

"Ah!" sighed the elderly visitor, "would that I were a little girl again, like you."

"Well," said four-year-old Bessie, you pretend to be naughty, then I'll let's play you are my little girl and whip you and send you to bed without your supper."

As Others See Us.

Biggs—What do you think of young Smyth's bride?

Diggs—Is she wealthy?

Biggs—Very.

Diggs—Then he must have married her money and invited her to the wedding.

Neighborly sympathy, as a rule, turns out to be about nine-tenths curiosity.